

ing only "rediscoveries," have necessarily been included. But by repetitions we advance, so that what is merely ephemeral must be culled into a work necessarily of somewhat evanescent value.

WILLIAM C. BRAISLIN.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED AND SICK. An Ambulance Handbook. By F. J. WARWICK, M. B. CANTAB, M.R.C.S. and A. C. TUNSTALL, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed. 12mo.; pp. xvi, 232; 205 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901.

This new candidate for the favor of first-aid classes has many excellent features. Its first part takes up human anatomy and physiology with unusual elaboration in books of its class, beginning with the cell and closing with the sympathetic nervous system. The second part opens with a chapter on bandaging, which is treated more elaborately than in many professional works upon the subject, both the triangular and roller bandages being considered in great detail and with profuse illustration. Much space is devoted to hæmorrhage, as would be expected from the particular amenability of emergencies involving it, to relief by first aid. No new methods of controlling hæmorrhage are brought out, but a series of new plates showing the control of bleeding from the principal arteries is of value, and a new tabular presentation of the subject is excellent, although perhaps a trifle elaborate. The chapter on wounds is not as full as most of the other chapters, and might have been amplified with advantage. The page headings of the chapter, which is devoted mainly to fractures, read "The Immediate Treatment of Sprains, Etc.," which is rather misleading in a portion of the book treating excellently and lucidly of broken bones. The discussion of the subject of transportation is essentially English, and omits many of what we in the United States are inclined to consider important improvements; the methods of lifting and carrying by a single bearer are particularly deficient in this respect. The Ames Board for transportation of the disabled on shipboard, in mines, etc., is a useful American substitute of the Lowmoor Jacket, and the Kirker "Ambulance

Sleigh" is a valuable English appliance for the same purpose. An excellent chapter on "Preparation for the Reception of a Case of Accident or Sudden Illness" closes a valuable and useful work.

JAMES EVELYN PILCHER.

THE DIAGNOSTICS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE. By GLENTWORTH REEVE BUTLER, A.M., M.D., Chief of the Second Medical Division, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, etc.; 1087 pages, with five colored plates and 246 illustrations and charts. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1901.

This book is admirable in arrangement, very attractive in its exceptional illustrations and typography, and presents a great catalogue of facts in a manner which permits of their ready selection and use. Its practical character, combined with a profusion of illustrations and diagrams, simplifies and lends interest to a subject which is often difficult and abstract. The book will prove useful most of all to the general practitioner, for diagnosis still remains his weakest point. Good works upon this subject, therefore, occupy an important place in medical literature, especially where, as in the present instance, they assist in the formation of systematic methods of diagnosis, and the orderly mental grouping of related facts. The surgeon, too, finds works on medical diagnosis essential; for although he may relegate the treatment of medical diseases entirely to the medical practitioner, he must himself be able to readily distinguish between affections requiring medical and those requiring surgical aid, and be familiar with the clinical methods necessary in making such distinctions.

The present work is arranged in two parts, on a plan original with the author. Part I comprises, under the heading "The Evidences of Disease," the clinical anatomy and physiology of organs and systems; the best methods of clinical examinations; the signs and symptoms encountered in the practice of internal medicine; and the consideration of the diagnostic significance of each sign and symptom. Part II, under the caption "Diagnosis, Direct and Differential," comprises descrip-